

310017

వతిదినము ప్రకటింపబడును

Vol. 7.

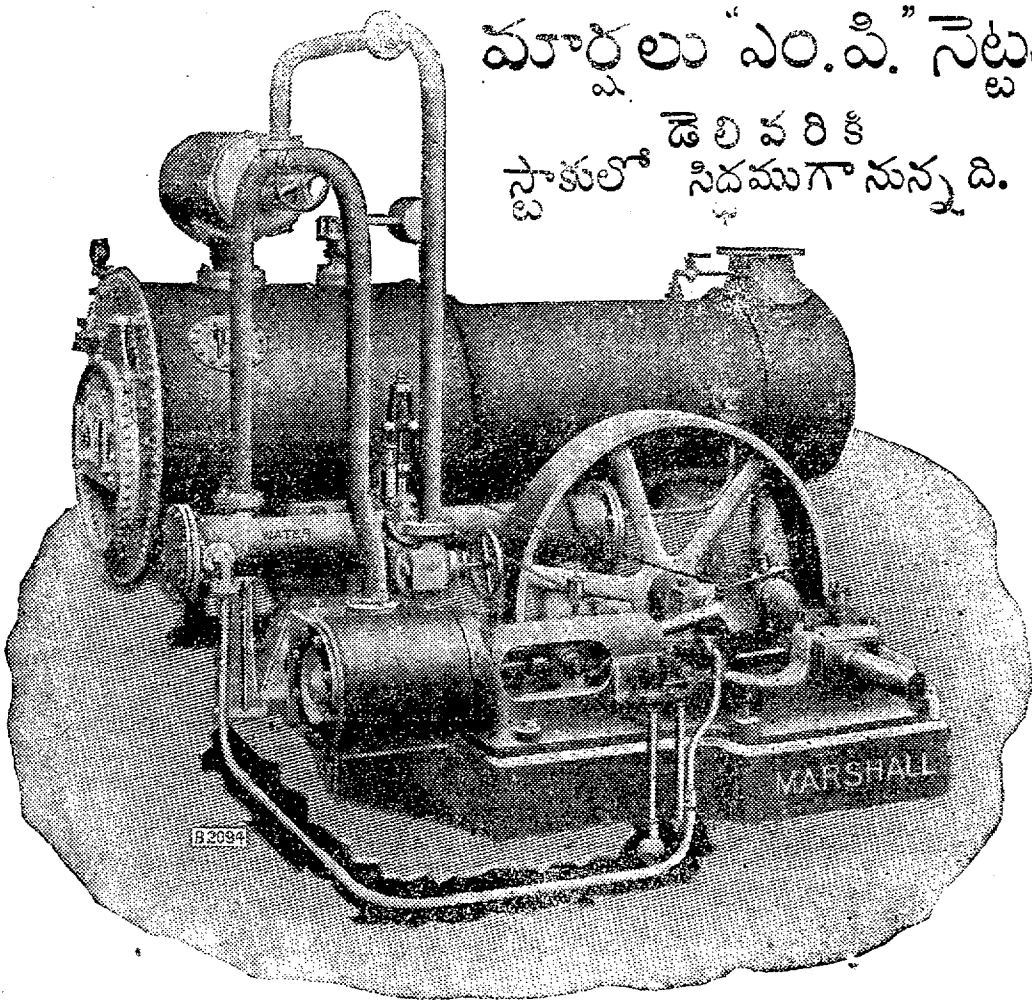
చెన్నవట్టణము 1920 వ సం॥రం డిసంబరు నెల 27 తేది సోమవారము

No. 222

సంపుటము, 2

రాధినామ సంవత్సర మార్గశిర మాస ఐహళ ద్వితీయ ౨.

సంచిక ౨౨౨



మార్షలు "ఎం.పి." సెట్టు
డెలివరీకి
స్థానంలో సిద్ధముగానున్నది.

అమృతాంజనము

శిశువులకు ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కినది. ఇతర వీధిమందులను కంటాక్ష చేసిన అమృతాంజనమును వాడే సంత మాత్రమున వలదుగానున్నది. ధురంధ్ర నెల 0-10-0 అణాలు.



మోహనితైలము

సీసా 1-8 0-12-0.

తామరతైలము

డబ్బి 1-8 0-6-0

వండ్లపొడి

డబ్బి 1-8 0-2-0

అమృతాంజనం డిపో,

బొంబాయి నుండి రవాణా.

బాయిలర్లు, ఎంజిను, సూపర్ హీటరు, స్టీం, వాటర్ పైపింగ్ మొదలగువాటితో పయిన ఉండునది మార్షలు "ఎం. పి" మార్షి సెట్టు యొక్క వివరణము ధరలకు ఇతర వివరములకు ఈ దిగువ చిరునామాకు దరఖాస్తు లంపుకొనవలెను.

మార్షలు సన్సు & కో (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్

కాన్ చేస్: బెజవాడా, తంజావూరు.

నెం. 9 సెకండు లైను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

జి. సి. యస్. 710

పరిమళానంద నన్యము.

కెం డబ్బి 1-8	కా-0-4-0	కె. సి. యస్. కా-0-4-0
12 డబ్బిలకు కా	2-8-0	" " 0-9-0
కేలై న మద్రాసు సాదానన్యము.		
కెం 1 కేలై (24 కా)	0-14-0	కె. సి. యస్. 0-6-0
కెం 1 కేలై (120 కా)	8-8-0	కె. సి. యస్. 1-1-0
జి. సి. యస్. వాగ్రింగ్స్ అండ్ కంపెనీ,		
4 కింగ్స్ కిక్, పోర్టు కిక్స్ పాన్సు, మద్రాసు.		

మీ వైద్యునికి హార్టోనును (2140)

గురించి బాగుగా తెలియును. లెక్కలేని వురుగులు, స్త్రీలు అజాగ్రత్తచే బొగ్గులొసిన జంతును కీక్రముననే బొందవచ్చును. తప్పక దీనిని వాడుడు.

ప్రతి మందులమార్పులోను ఇది వెలకు దొరకును.

మీ వైద్యునికి ట్రైపు సోజను అను దివ్యోషధము

అతిమూలమునకు చేరుబోయిన వని తెలియను. ఇది మిక్కిలి శాస్త్రాక్రమంగా తయారు చేయబడినందున ఈవ్యాధిగలవారికి మంచిగుణము నిచ్చును, మీ వైద్యుని సలహా అడుగుడు.

అన్ని మందులమార్పులో దొరకును.

G. W. Carrick Co., NEWYORK.

అమృతాంజనం డిపో వారి కేవల ధారయమునందు అమృతాంజనం, తామరతైలము, మోహనితైలము, దంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక, ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్న కావలసినవారు కేరలాగును కెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేరలాగునకు వ్రాసినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

Fanswadi, No. 144, No. BOMBAY

ఈ మహాసభకు మిమ్ములందఱిని సాహస్యము చేయుటకు నాకెంతో శంతోషముగ నున్నది. ఇట్టి సభయందు దెన్నదో జరిగియిందవలసివచ్చి, ఇప్పుడు కూడినను యికముం జేయఁగలము నీ విషయమున దేశకంజనీ యక నా సోదరులు తనజేసుదరని నేడు నాకందిన తంత్రితార్తవలన సమ్మతమున్నాను. ఇట్టి సభయందు కూడుట ముఖ్యరసరము. వ్యాపారములు చేయువారు శంకర్పరమున కొకటూ యొకవోట కనుజేరమై యొకరి యభిప్రాయముల నింకొకరికి దెల్పి నాజ్ఞాభివృద్ధిచేసికొనుచున్నార. అట్లే మనము కూడ సట్టి కథల గావించి యనవరముగనో కాదో యిప్పుడు విచారించుట యవసరము. ఇట్టి సభలు, మన కృత్రిము, మనమును అన్ని మాటలనుండి నిండినవడు సపున అర్థకరముగా నాట దొరుకొన్నది. బాగుగ తెలిసినవారి కీ మన న్యాయవాది కృత్రిములన కలదాములు పెలుగుచున్నవనియు, మన మింకొకరిమిదనాధారపడి యున్నారమనియు మన కృత్రిమ దూషించుచున్నార. కాని యింతకంటె సభద్దము చేయించులేదు. న్యాయవాది కృత్రి, దేమాప్తనీను, నీసిరో నాటనందీయు తేకాగ్రబుద్ధులచే పరింతబడెను. వారు న్యాయ న్యాయ వివక్షనుజేయుచు ప్రకాసానూస్యమునకును వారి సాత్తునకును తెంతయూ చేయు గావించుచుండిరి. తేకాగ్రవికరము, జ్ఞానాభివృద్ధియు న్యాయవాదుల మీదనే యాధారపడి యుండును. ప్రత్యభమున న్యాయవాదులు లేక దేకమునో పరిజ్ఞానము లేకపోగా పిదప జ్ఞానాభివృద్ధియై న్యాయనూత్రము లేర్పడి న్యాయవాదులే తేకాభివృద్ధి కరమనవనియు, వారు పూజించువీరినియు గ్రీను, రోముజేయు వారభిప్రాయపడుచున్నాడు. ఇప్పుడు కూడ న్యాయవాదు లేంత నిందాస్తులైనను వారు ప్రజాసంరక్షణ కారధారభూతులై యున్నాడు. మనజేతము విషయమై యోచింపుడు. న్యాయవాదులందఱును సమ్మెకట్టి న్యాయస్థానములకు వెళ్లవచ్చుచో మన జేత మేమగునో నాట తోచదు. ఇతర సంఘములలో బుద్ధిమంతు లేవననుండరు. వారిలో చాలమంది తమకుం బుచ్చించుకొనవలసి కచ్చును. న్యాయస్థానములు అన్యాయస్థానములై, నేరభూముద్దములై సంఘములు నీచస్థితిలోనికి దెచ్చును. ఈ విషయమై యంతగ నొకకిచ్చె చెప్పిన కక్కరలేదు గాని, యీ మధ్య మన కృత్రిము మనమును నర్థంత నిందాపాత్రములై యవచనియించుట మాటలచే దూషించ బడుటచే నింతగ చెప్పవలసినవిచ్చినది. న్యాయపరిపాలన విషయమై బేజుబడిన కొన్నివికీర్త్యానములు మీరందఱును విచారించవలసి యున్నవి ? నేనింతగా మన కృత్రిమ గూర్చి ప్రశంసించవలసి కచ్చును.

కీర్తనకు వ్యవహారములను మహమ్మదీయుల నిర్దేశాంతము నశించినది వారు తెలిసి అందువలన జేకమానందు అందోళనము కలనూ చేసినది నుజిదిది. మహమ్మదీయుల కోరికలను తృప్తికరించుటవలన ముహమ్మదులును, యుద్ధము జేకమానాది నిర్దేశముగ సంధిపరతుల సేర్పరచుటవలన ప్రజల అందరి అందోళనములు ప్రాయము. తత్పరితమాగ నిరాకరణోద్ద్యమము బయలుదేరినది. చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులు గంధిగాది కనుచదలెరి. గతర్ప మెంతయు నహంకారము పొందుచున్న పాతకాలమును నిర్దాక్షిణ్యము త్యజించుటయొన నని నిరాకరణచారుల మతము. ఒక పెట్టున విద్యాలయములను వదలిపెట్టి శవపు మానుకొనినవలె జేకమానంద స్వయము కలుగును. త(రాని మహమ్మదీయుల కందువలన సెక్కురనప్తు మేర్పడును. దెవనిర్దేశము ముహమ్మదులు మరలించుముల కేది, రాజు

లండను, జికోలబు 28:—భూపేంధనాధ బానుగారు మైక్సన్ ప్రెస్ కొరకొకటి పుస్తకము ప్రాయము నెట్లు తెలియబరచి, నవాయ నరకరహిత్యము కారముల హిందూతేజములను ఆధిపత్యాధికారవ్యక్తియ నువరింపజేయుచున్నాడు. గత మాత్రుది సంవత్సరములనుండియు గోష్ఠి, తిలకు మహాకేయలు వంటి వారి క్రియత్నములన్నియు వ్యర్థము చేయుచున్నారను. 1919 వ సంవత్సరము భారత రాజ్యాంగ సంస్కరణములలో నేవియో తిలలరచియచుటందు కొన్నిలోపములుగలవు. కాల క్రమమున నవికరువరనే తొంగిపోవుట లేకన్న భారతీయుల కెంతయో యధికారమాయజనుట గావున వారాతిలలరహితము లను స్వయముగ నవరించుకొనవచ్చును. ఇట్లుదీర్చినఅధికారముల వినివడును గైతటి భారతీయులు వాటిని బాగుగ నిర్వహించు నెడల వారి యధికారమున కద్దములేమంద చేసికొనవచ్చును. బొంబాయిలోని కర్తముల కొందఱు నవాయనరకరహిత్యముల చేరి, రెండులుండై లేకపోయిన వీరి కేసంపద యెట్లు లభించియుండెడిదో తెలియదు. ఇట్లుగ వావివాసహాయము లేవున్న వారివర్తక మేమై యుండెడిదో వారాలోపించును. హిందూతేజము ఇంగ్లండువలన ఎరలభయమును బొందెనో ముడువ కూడదు. మొట్ట మొదట హిందూతేజ మందలి వినిధి భాగములను వికృతమొందించి నది ప్రజ్ఞాపత్రభుక్తియ. ఇకనుండు భారత కానననక అర్థుత్తమ మేధానులన్నులు కలసి యాలోచించుచు జేరేయన కావ్యలేమాగ నుండి పరిపాలనాసాధనములను వేయుదురు. హిందూతేజమునకు, ఇంగ్ల మెలసి జనితేయుటవలన నే ముక్తి గలుగగ టవలన గలుగజాలదు. విదేలదుటవలన కడి లభించజాలదు. భారతీయులు మానదటి ఫలములను బాగుగను అధికారము తెలాయించుచి తమ ఆదివ్యతాధిపాత్యమున కదనండుటను ఇగన

The Nagpur Congress.

Muster of 22,000 Delegates.

Splendid Response to Non-Co-operation Movement.

Reception Chairman's Appeal to Leaders.

Madras Delegates' Camp.

Informal Discussions on Procedure.

NAGPUR, December 25.

The Madras delegates to the Congress are being sufficiently educated as to the line of action they have to take in respect of matters likely to come before the Congress. Last night, a meeting was held in their camp at the Congress Nagar. Mr. George Joseph (Madras) Editor *Independent*, Allahabad presiding, advised complete affirmation of the non-co-operation resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress. Referring to the boycott of councils, he pointed out that only twenty per cent of the electors had gone to polls at the first reformed elections. As the electorate was so formed as to give votes to persons who would support the present Government, any law or taxation passed by such legislature was not binding upon the people as all the leaders had now to discuss and determine what they should do if such laws and taxation were passed by these legislatures and whether they should adopt an active campaign of civil disobedience or take any other suitable course. Mr. V. Chakraborty was for complete acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's programme while Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Iyer of Coimbatore said there was no use of boycotting law courts and educational institutions so long as there was not a general scheme of non-co-operation which is understood to have indirectly hinted at the refusal of the payment of taxes, he was opposed to the boycott of schools and not to the boycott of colleges as the former contained immature youths who could not do real service to the country. Mr. Pattabi Siharani (Andhra Desa) who was a full non-co-operator of the Gandhi School, had a long talk with the educated people, who, he said, were the worst sinners in not accepting the programme. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari of Salem followed his predecessor and was rather harsh on Mr. Ramaswami Iyer for his views especially in regard to the boycott of schools. Mr. S. Satyamurthi who is pronounced an opponent of the Gandhi programme was requested by the audience to express his views but he promised to speak to-night on the same subject, namely, Non-co-operation. —Special Service.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer's Declaration.

Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer declared before a meeting of Madras delegates held last night at the Congress Nagar that he was not going to sit in Council even though he had been elected to it. His opinions were in February last. The non-co-operator and stood for electing a few elected friends of his. But he now had given up that idea and found that his example was misleading. He resolved to totally disconnect himself from the Council. Proceeding, Mr. Narasimha Iyer declared his views on the Congress creed. He insisted that based as to admit of every Indian Congress must be simply stated without declaring anything and leaving it to every individual to decide the means that might be adopted in the circumstances. As for Congress he said that carrying out non-co-operation was the only one. Non-co-operation with enormous difficulties but they must be pushed on in spite of them.

Dr. T. S. Rajan demanded of Mr. Narasimha Iyer as to why he had not, holding the view that Lord Willingdon was an adequate answer, close of the last session of the Madras Legislative Council, in which he had attacked Non-co-operation.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer replied that he was acting as the spokesman of the members, being the senior of them, and therefore then speak in my capacity. Therefore it is—that I then come to the point that Lord Willingdon's opinion that he ought to call upon the people to operate with the people and co-operation talked of by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab and the Government, the history of which is totally different.

Mr. Rayappan of South Africa.

Among others who spoke was Mr. Rayappan, Bar-at-Law of South Africa, who had been elected to the colony by Mr. Gandhi and who had been elected to the colony by Mr. Gandhi and who had been elected to the colony by Mr. Gandhi.

All-India Congress Committee.

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting last night, the General Secretaries Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Dr. Ansari presented the annual report. Other subjects were postponed. —A.P.

The Congress Session.

The Opening Day.

NAGPUR, December 26.

The thirtyfifth session of the Indian National Congress commenced this afternoon at one O'clock amidst enthusiastic scenes in a very spacious pandal specially erected in Cradock Town. The pandal was very beautifully and artistically decorated with bunting and flags and suitable inscriptions were seen on all welcome arches. Thousands of Home Rule flags were fluttering from the ceiling of the pandal and the platform was adorned with a small marble statue of the late Mr. Tilak in front of the Rostrum, and a life size oil painting of the departed leader was hung near the President's chair, both of which were garlanded. There were also oil paintings of Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi in the front of the press gallery. "Home Rule is my birthright, I will have it" was the inscription hung above the big size photo of Mr. Tilak and almost every delegates and visitor's eyes were turned towards it on account of the commanding position it occupied on the platform. The decorations were excellent, the like of which had not been seen in any Congress pandal for the last so many years, and accommodation for the delegates and visitors was all that was desired. Arrangements in the press gallery were however inadequate, and unsatisfactory, and authorities seemed in this matter to have been guided by the principle of "First come first serve". The rush to the pandal was so great that the volunteers sometimes found it very difficult to manage the crowd; but considering the size of the crowd it was a wonder that on the whole order was preserved without causing disturbance to the proceedings. On the front wall of the dais were coloured drawings depicting the horrors committed in the Punjab during the Martial Law days and although these were hidden from view by the Press representatives sitting in front of them, a good number of the audience forced their way to have a look at them.

Platform Arrangements.

Although the Congress was announced to assemble at 1 p.m. every inch of the ground in the pandal was occupied shortly after noon and many visitors had therefore to content themselves with witnessing the proceedings from outside the pandal. The assembly was so huge even in this vast pandal that those whose misfortune it was to occupy seats very far from the platform could only compensate what they could not hear by what they could see. The number of delegates was computed to be about 22,000, but exact number can be ascertained only late in the evening. There was a fair attendance of visitors and thousands of ladies were present near the Press gallery. By one P.M. the pandal was packed to the full and the audience displayed their enthusiasm with shouts of *Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai*, *Bande Mataram*, and such other patriotic cries. On the dais were prominent Congressmen and others including Messrs B. Chakrabarti, C. R. Das, Sir Ashutosh Chowdhuri, B. K. Lehari, I. B. Sen, Padmaraj Jain, B. C. Pal, J. L. Bannerjee, J. H. Roy, J. M. Sen Gupta, N. C. Sen, P. Bannerjee, Sir Bepin K. Bose, Majkur Rahman, S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Satyamurthi, C. Rajagopalachari, R. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, B. V. Narasimha Iyer, Dr. T. S. Rajan, T. V. Gopalswami Mudaliar, T. V. Venkatarama Iyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. G. S. Kharparde, Sir Gangadhar M. Chitnavis, Mr. N. B. Dadabhai, Mr. Dixit, Dr. Moonjee, Sri Shankaracharya of Karveeramt Sri Shankaracharya of Dwarka, Dr. Sayapal, Dr. Kichlew, Lala Harkishen Lal, Pundit Sham Lal Nehru, Mr. Zahur Ahmad Kamini Kumar Chanda, Raja Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, Kuar Laxman Rao Bhonsle, Pundit Bishun Dutt Snukul, Daji Sahab Booti Omar Sobhani, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Monzarali Sokha and Lala Sunder Lal, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mahomed Ali and Shaikat Ali.

Reception to the Leaders.

At one thirty in the afternoon, the Reception Committee headed by Seth Jamanlal, Mr. Dixit, Dr. Moonjee, and others received the President-elect Mr. C. V. J. Jaganmohan Chariar, (Madras), and several ex-presidents of the Congress including Lala Lajpat Rai and Pundit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Gandhi also accompanied them and was given a tremendous ovation amidst shouts of *Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai*. The Ali Brothers also were given a splendid welcome. Mr. Gandhi occupied the front seat next to Mr. Tilak's statue and on his right was Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress and on the left were seated Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben C. Spoor. The latter, in the capacity of a fraternal delegate of the Congress from the British Labour party and as representative of the British Committee of the Congress. Both Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben C. Spoor were accorded very warm and enthusiastic welcome by the audience: a portion of which were heard to cry "British Labour Party Ki Jai." There were also present Mrs. Wedgwood, Mr. K. Alfred Knight and Dube of the British Committee of the Congress.

Proceedings Begin.

Proceedings began about a quarter to two with the singing of the National Anthem by some girls who were followed by others with national songs such as *Bande Mataram* and one in Tamil on Swarjya. Seth Jamanlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then delivered the welcome address in Hindi, which was listened to with rapt attention for a time. When he mentioned the

name of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a section of the audience protested against the use of Sir and wanted it to be deleted from the address. It was with great difficulty that Seth Jamanlal proceeded to read the address and could not continue long before there was disturbance in one part of the Hall, where one delegate fell in a swoon and was unconscious for a time, probably due to the extreme heat that was prevailing inside the pandal. As soon as order was restored, Sethji proceeded, with his speech and his references to the Punjab question were received with cries of shame. He concluded with a stirring appeal on the subject on non-co-operation and exhorted the audience to abide by the national verdict.—A.P.

Welcome Address.

Calcutta Congress Programme Endorsed.

NAGPUR, December 26.

Seth Jamanlalji Bajaj, a banker and merchant of Wardna (C.P.) Chairman of the Reception Committee, speaking in Hindi, extended a most cordial welcome to the delegates of National Congress who had gathered from distant corners of India. In a spirit of patriotism hallowed by surging zeal and newborn hopes and aspirations unclouded of troubles and hardship of pilgrimage. The responsibilities of the Delegates of the National Congress, he said, were becoming graver with its objectives as a path of its realisation was becoming dangerous and more thorny. Their evergrowing passion to see their country happy and free was the surest sign of the victorious ending of their terrible political struggle. He then extended hearty welcome to the members of the British Labour Party, Colonel. J. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben C. Spoor and members of the British Congress Party Messrs Alfred Knight and Dube. He felt sure that they would profit by the advice of such true friend, sympathisers of India though they were resolved to stand on their own legs and be guided by the dictates of their own conscience.

Two Sessions of Importance.

The speaker then narrated the circumstances that prevented the holding of the session of the congress at Nagpur since its sitting here in 1891 under the presidentship of the late Mr. Ananda Charlu. In tracing the history of the National Congress he saw merely two sessions of pre-eminent importance.

Swaraj, the Immediate Objective.

The Calcutta congress of 1906 departed from the old policy of praying for partial concessions, substituted the ideal of *swaraj* as the immediate objective. Then the Special congress of last September by passing Non-co-operation resolution put before the country a practical programme initiating a political struggle for the realisation of that goal. In reviewing the present political situation, he said that the Great War instilled new spirit into the body-politic of India, England and her Allies to gain the support of small and weak nations put before them cajoling for the ideas of responsible government self determination and promises of Liberty and Equality; but when the Germans and their colleagues were defeated, England and her allies began to falsify all their great promises; when openly against the definite pledges of the British, the Premier and the Cabinet, the Turkish Empire was shattered and the Khalifatal Musliman was practically reduced to a position of helpless captives; when in place of promised responsible government, India was given new reforms unsatisfactory and disappointing in character; when the Defence of India Act was begun to be misused and also to give freer hand to the already irresponsible Police and the Executive. The Rowlatt Act was devised. It was then that the eyes of the Hindus, and Muslims, and other sons of India opened to the dreadful realities of the Situation. The veil is lifted. Indians distinctly see now their real position in the Great British Empire and the sorry plights to which they can be so helplessly reduced in the present crisis.

Destruction and Construction.

The speaker continued, there were only two ways of saving India from the dishonoured life or still more dishonoured death in Armed Revolt or Universal Non-co-operation. The first would be against their ancient culture. The second is alone feasible and suited to the needs of the time. Non-co-operation had already achieved some success and the country including the Central Provinces and Berars was getting permeated by its principles. Its ultimate object was to establish as soon as possible, self-supporting institutions such as would smoothly discharge all functions of the Indian National Life making life free in spite of foreigner in their midst. It means the realization of full and effective swaraj without any external support. He thought objections to Non-co-operation were sufficiently answered. According to him, (speaker) real work before them was one of destruction not construction, for weakening the respect with which their masters British (Bureaucracy) at present command, by loosening their moral and intellectual hold on the people and destroying their false prestige which constitute roots of bureaucratic power in India. Out of this destruction, will emanate essential constructive as acts of their policy. He asked those who were observed with the idea of constructive work that if they found the non-co-operationists engaged in one direction why the co-operationists were not applying themselves to the constructive work.

Throw away Doubts and Fears.

The foundation of the National Universities at Aligarh and Ahmedabad, he said, were laid by apostles of vindictive destruction the Ali brothers and Mahatma Gandhi. The speaker then went on dilating upon the question of Boycott of educational institutions, Law Courts, and said the country expected those to be the first in sacrifice, who had so far been controlling their political activities. He appealed to those assembled, the real creators of the New India, that in this, their fateful crisis to realize their great responsibility and while deliberations keep in mind great hopes and expectations with which they had themselves inspected the country, they should throw away their little doubts and fears and narrowness and concentrate on the success of the non-co-operation Movement.

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The Hindu-Muslim unity was the first and the most indispensable condition of success. This unity has been cemented under the Clock Tower of Delhi and in Jallianwala Bagh. The destruction of the Turkish Empire and the Khalifal question had put before the Muslim India the real motives of the British statesmen. On such a unique occasion, not to be at the forefront of Non-co-operation movement, the only movement which carries within it all possibilities of ending India's

sorrow, would be to dishonour the martyrs of Delhi and Jallianwala Bagh to disrespect friendly feelings and reject the extended hand of the Mohammedan Brother. Thus spiking the foundation of the Hindu Muslim unity for all time to come will be proving a traitor to the cause of the country.

Appeal to Fellow Business-men.

Seth Jammalal then made an earnest appeal to his fellow-Indian businessmen who had so far remained rather listless towards political and national needs of their country. He asked them to reflect if they had not successfully amassed wealth under the British Rule at the cost of evergrowing poverty and the impoverishment of their country. He urged them to overcome their listlessness and anxiety and participated freely in the national politics and to glorify themselves for ever by offering their wealth at the sacred altar of National cause. In concluding the speaker said, the country expected greatest sacrifices from its youthful sons and daughters also. No political struggle could succeed without sacrifice.

Money for Organisation.

Money was needed for organisation and he suggested that every Congressman with an income of Rupees one thousand or upwards should pay a sum equal or less than the income tax as a National levy for the Indian National Congress funds for organisation work. He referred to the extraordinary awakening of the Indian mass mind, ample evidence of which he found in his travels in the interior and warned the educated leaders if they did not fully utilize this great awakening and failed to give a proof of their earnestness and self-sacrifice by leading the present movement for National Unity whether it succeeds or fails, they would for ever lose the confidence of their people. Any attempt to weaken or to go back upon the Calcutta Congress resolution, he declared would have a baneful effect on their political life and hardships.

Congress Constitution.

He next referred to the change in the Constitution of the Congress and urged the view that Native States and their people should not be kept outside the new Constitution of the Congress. The new Constitution should give proper place to Hindus than the Mother Tongue of the Major Portion of the Indian people so that the use of a foreign Language in the national deliberations can be discarded. Again welcoming those assembled on behalf of the Reception Committee, the Chairman resumed his seat amidst applause.—*Special Service.*

Election of the President.

Mr. B. D. Shukul proposed Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar to the Presidential Chair, owing at length on the services of the President which specially fitted him for the position.

Mr. Gandhi in seconding the proposition regretted that his voice was dying, and that he could hardly keep up to his previous standard. He appealed to the audience to maintain perfect calmness and observe full tolerance towards those who differed from them. He also urged that speeches should not be punctuated by cries of "Shame". The proper time for expression of view was when votes would be taken on controversial questions.

Lala Lajpat Rai said, that no truer, braver, and more devoted servant of the country could be found than Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar. Mr. Acharya had served the country for the last thirty years, and ever since the national movement was started, he had been in the forefront among the workers.

Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Iyer of Madras, supporting said that coming as he did from Madras, and having regard to the fact that Madras has had few chances of supplying Presidents to the Congress, he was thankful to Nagpur for having exercised their discretion in electing the President wisely. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, though personally opposed to some items of the non-co-operation programme, the moment the Congress passed its resolution, he was the first to set example to others to respond to the call of the Congress.

Messrs Mahomed Ali and C. R. Das also supported and the President was duly elected and garlanded amidst cheers.—A.P.

Mombassa Indian Union's Message.

BOMBAY, December 26.

The Indian Union, Mombassa, British East Africa cables that Mr. A. R. Vishram has cabled to the President, Nagpur Congress, on behalf of East Africa Indians wishing the session success and anxiously awaiting strong expression of sentiments from the Congress against non-recognition by the Colonial Office of India's equality of status in Crown colonies and demanding immediate reversal of the policy in the interests of their internal peace.—A.P.

Mr. Acharya's Presidential Address.

NAGPUR, December 26.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chari having been unanimously elected to the presidential chair, rose up amidst applause to deliver his address when Seth Jammalal garlanded him. The President had hardly read a few lines when in the centre of the audience another confusion arose consequent on an almost unanimous demand from them for a cup of water each to quench their thirst. The confusion became worse confounded when a cry was made from outside the pandal by those who could not secure admission for want of accommodation that they could not hear or see anything. In order to satisfy them Mr. Gandhi left his place on the platform rather abruptly and descending proceeded to the open air where he addressed an overflow meeting which was also largely attended. There was also another open air overflow meeting which was addressed by Mr. Shaikat Ali but the disorder within the pandal still continued and finding it impossible to reach the entire audience by his voice Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar invited Mr. B. C. Pal to read the address which he did, complete silence prevailing throughout. The whole speech was punctuated with applause at appropriate intervals. The names of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Gen. Dyer and other Martial Law Administrators were all hissed, the audience in many quarters crying *don't mention them*. When Mr. Pal came to read portions of address relating to the subject of Non-cooperation he said, he could not proceed further as he was tired. Mr. Vijayaraghavachari thereupon himself summarised his views on all items of non-cooperation most of which seemed disappointing to the greater portion of those who could hear him. This summary contained many personal and by the way references to his recent talks with Mr. Gandhi on items of his programme but in the end amounted to disagreement with him in practice and not in principle. In conclusion, the President said, We do not want Sinn Feinism

The Nagpur Conferences.

All-India Weavers' Conference.

All-India College Students' Conference.

All-India Law Conference.

All-India Weavers' Conference.

Mahathma Gandhi Presides.

NAGPUR, December 25.

The All-India Weavers' Conference met on the 25th December at Chintania's Park Mr. M. K. Gandhi presiding Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, Messrs V. J. Patel and other distinguished leaders and also some ladies were present. Mr. Gandhi emphasised in his speech the importance of producing more cloths and that *not millmade cloth but handspun and handwoven cloth*. To increase shops for the sale of the mill manufactured cloth in the name of swadeshi was a sin inasmuch as it made millmade cloth dearer for the poor people for whom it should be intended. Without being Swadeshi in the true sense of the term, Mr. Gandhi said, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to win Swaraj. Pandit Malaviya emphasised what Mr. Gandhi had said and appealed to the cloth dealers and mill agents not to rob the people by excessive profiteering. The thing in particular which contributed to the success of the conference was the demonstration of spinning and weaving, all by hand, arranged by Mr. Gandhi, Sabarmati Ashram, under the direction of Mr. Gandhi's son Mr. Maganlal Gandhi.

Demonstrations in spinning drew large crowds daily. As the conference could not be arranged in time, weavers from distant provinces were not able to attend.

The Spinning Wheel.

The All-India Weavers' Conference was held here yesterday. Mr. Gandhi in the course of the Presidential address urged the boycott of Foreign cloth and appealed to all to wear swadeshi clothes. Inside the pandal, there was an exhibition of how one man could weave cloth. Spinning wheel and other accessories were exhibited.

All-India Students Conference.

Lala Lajpat Presides.

Welcome Address.

NAGPUR, December 25.

To respond to the Nation's call and understand clearly that the genesis of present situation is to be found in political rather than educational problem, was the note of warning rung by Mr. R. J. Gokhale, Chairman of the Reception Committee, this morning at the First All-India College Students' Conference at the Badshahi Theatre before an audience of three thousand people including Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Patel, Swami Shradhdanand, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar and others. Continuing, the speaker said the present occasion was one of momentous importance in the history of India the Calcutta congress had given its verdict in favour of non-co-operation and therefore to consider the merits and demerits of the policy of non-co-operation would be *beyond the province* of this conference. The present crisis was more of political than educational reasons although it was acknowledged on all that the present system of education was corrupt, ruinous, and its continuance any longer was a serious menace to the future prospect of the nation. The work now before the country was firstly to boycott government schools and secondly to replace them by national institutions. The first part was the essence of Non-co-operation. Construction there must be: but for construction were required material which must be secured through the destruction of the old order must change yielding place to new was the cry of the day but this did not mean that no national institution would spring up as long as the existing were not destroyed. Both must go simultaneously. Among students there should be no spirit of bargaining and students of India must realise their responsibility to the onward march of the country and should follow in this respect the example of the students of China and Egypt. The art of education now imparted in colleges was antagonistic to the development of national sentiments and the authorities had usurped the right of sole judges to shape the destinies of students. The liberty of students ought not to be sacrificed at the altar of selfish motives of the unscrupulous authorities and the higher call of duty ought not to be subordinated to the fancied notion of loyalty and to the fancied masters. The present system was not only *not national* but was *anti-national* and *must go*. If this system had produced some Gandhis and Tilaks, for every one Tilak had been turned out one thousand sycophants and traitors. Would any body argue that because certain healthy men had survived the attack of the Plague, Plague was therefore a thing to be desired? (Hear, Hear). Concluding the speaker said that national education should be conducted along national lines controlled by the representatives of nation and so controlled and conducted that it had for its object the realisation of national duty.

in India. It is only required in Ireland. It was not Sinn Feinism by Indians that was witnessed in Punjab but Sinn Feinism by Britishers. We shall therefore tell them either behave well or get you gone from this country (Loud Applause).

Announcement about Subject Committee.

The President having resumed his seat, amidst cheers, Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary, announced that delegates from all provinces should meet in congress pandal this evening to elect delegates to the Subject Committee, which would meet to-morrow. The next meeting of the congress will be held on the 28th Noon when resolutions will be discussed. The congress adjourned to-day at 5 P. M.—A.P.

Lala Lajpat Rai was formally elected President of the conference and in proposing his name, speeches were made by student delegates from various provinces wherein appeal was made to the President to lead them direct to the goal of swaraj.

The Presidential Address.

NAGPUR, December 25.

Lala Lajpat Rai in the course of his Presidential Address said, perhaps never before in his life, a more delicate task was put upon him than to preside over this Conference. He could not understand why the Reception Committee elected him, knowing well his views on Non-co-operation as applied to students. His other difficulty was that the real objects of this conference had not been explained to him. All the same, he must not shirk his responsibility. From his boyhood he had been under the impression which was strengthened as he grew old, that any education imparted under the aegis of a Foreign Government, was solely meant to strengthen the hold of that Government over the country Governed. He would go further and say that it was a truism applicable to every country however independent. For example, Japan is an independent country and had national government in the form of monarchy of a very particular kind and in formulating their policy with regard to education, their first and foremost principle was to establish the claim of that Monarchy to rule over Japan for ever. This was to show how even under a national government, the government for the time being dominated the educational policy of the country for the purpose of strengthening their hold over the people. A foreign government was therefore bound to go in this respect a step further. He and other co-workers in the Punjab had realised this 40 years ago, but being politically impotent they could not start their own institutions. They therefore resolved to check the evil influences by establishing national institutions like the D. A. V. College Lahore, affiliated to the University. Afterwards it was found out that Government educational system controlled by the universities was denationalising and meant more to enslave than to free them. But impotent as they were, they could not successfully counteract its activities.

Continuing the President warned students against dangers ahead. There was as yet, when a result of English Education, the literate classes despised everything Indian. Fortunately that period was over. But now there stood the danger of their going to the other extreme and consider everything Indian absolutely perfect. I must say so far as I am concerned, I believe that truth is truth is science. They are neither Eastern nor Western nor Indian nor European. We must continue and we must want to be European as an Indian nation quite on the past civilisation present day developments should be embraced. Above religious distinct influence that progress. The economic modern civilisation had made wonderful progress. All science and culture should be fully maintain that freedom.

Proceeding the President decided two issues. The organisation to air and second, to express As for the constitution drafted, but it would be finally passed. He be a permanent organisation students and advise their opinion on political matters should be shades of opinion so as as distinct from party at this Conference should be sufficiently elected really representative body.

Touching the question of Non-co-operation, Lala Lajpat Rai said his view fully known. To the I him for advice, he had Medical, Engineering, his lead was not To the Arts College the situation well that anybody was their education in although attempts in the

The Chairman of the I to rely on leaders to guide had not themselves decided been given to students. There was acute difference Their one care was that might go to strengthen also to take steps to present form. Another to do a great propaganda the people to a

said that this conference had to st was the creation of an student community's views opinion on Non-co-operation. ganisation it had already been them to amend it before it was d suggest that this body should to look after the interests of a all matters. It should express rs when occasion demanded and ed to the students of all make it fully representative sation. The resolutions passed t be of a mandatory character. situation at the present stage to enable it to continue as s the student community.

Technical College students, ave the present courses, students he said, consider be under no delusion to make provision for National Colleges thereafter ction were being made.

tion Committee had told them m. But the Congress leaders to what form of advice should ter was under discussion and he wording of the resolution, should avoid anything which hands of the bureaucracy and t this rule did not continue its lity was that the Congress had work in the country to bring of political conscious

ness and all interests must be subordinated to this great work and only spare time could be devoted to see to the educational prospects of students. His belief was that truly national education could not be imparted without a National Government. But they should not, all the same, abstain from making attempts to change the present system. A question had been asked what the students want to do after leaving their studies. The answer was simple. Let the students give up false notions about dress and prestige and let them work in factories and carry along with them that torch of National Spirit which should be spread among the uneducated workmen to make them ready. For the Country's cause let students take up this propaganda work among the masses and then see how soon the country would attain swaraj. The issues involved were so momentous that they should not be dealt with lightheartedly. Superficialities must now give place to realities. Concluding, the President appealed to the students to be tolerant towards all those who hold different views and also to decide for themselves the line of action which they should take, as for himself he could not guide them. But he was ready to help them.

The meeting was over and the Subjects Committee sat to consider the resolutions to be presented before the Conference.—(Special Service.)

All-India Students' Conference.
Destruction and Construction
Go Side by Side.

NAGPUR December 23.

Three thousand people including Mr. Vijiaragava Chetari, Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Patel, Swbmi Shradandananda and others attended this morning, the first All-India College Students' Conference amidst enthusiastic scenes. Mr. R. J. Gokhale, Chairman, reception committee, exhorted the students to respond to the Nation's call and understand clearly that the genesis of the present situation was to be found in political rather than educational problem. Continuing, the speaker said that the present educational system was corrupt and ruinous and its continuance any longer a serious menace to the future prospect of the Nation. The lead to the country had been given and students should now look to the leaders to guide them. The existing institutions must be destroyed to provide material for the new; but that did not mean that they should solely depend upon the destruction of the old for the creation of the new. Both must go side by side; For every one Gandhi, the present education produced one thousand sycophants and traitors. Concluding Mr. Gokhale appealed to the students to give up the spirit of bargaining and realise their responsibility to the onward march of the country, following in this respect the example of the students of China and Egypt. On the motion of Mr. Parmanand, Lala Lajpat Rai was formally elected President.

Presidential Address.

Lala Lajpat Rai in the course of his presidential address said that, from his boyhood, he had been under the impression that any education imparted under the aegis of a foreign Government was solely meant to strengthen the hold of that Government over the country governed and this was applicable to every country. For example, the education in Japan had been so formulated as to establish the claim of monarchy to rule over Japan for ever. What was true of a national Government like Japan, must be true in a greater degree of a foreign Government. This truth, he realised 40 years ago. But they were politically impatient to counteract successfully the evil influence of denationalising sort of education now being imparted under Government control. There was a time when literate classes despised every thing that was Indian. Now there was the danger of people going to the other extreme and considering everything Indian as perfect. The underlying policy of the scheme of education should be based on past civilisation remodelled in the light of the present day developments. What was good in each culture should be embraced. Religious distinctions and other narrowing influences, the social and economic system under modern civilization were bad, but they must admit that science and knowledge had made wonderful progress in Western countries. All knowledge and science coming from whatever quarters should be fully utilised to free India and then maintain as that freedom at any cost. The President proceeding said that students should make this organisation a permanent one, free from party politics, open to all members of whatever shades of opinion and looking towards the interests of students. As a fully representative body, its resolutions should not be of mandatory character and it should decide for itself the line of action to be taken regarding non-co-operation and not be led by the sayings of any leader. *Law students should give up education while medical and other technical subjects students might stick on. Arts students might as well come out and go to factories carrying with them the torch of freedom and spread it among the masses of workmen who ought to be educated. He advised them to be tolerant towards all those who differed from them in politics. As for himself, he could not guide them, but was ready to help them.*—A.P.

The First Law Conference.
Lawyers' Service to Humanity.

NAGPUR, December 26.

The First India Law Conference, as it was originally called, met on Sunday at the Town Hall with Sir Ashutosh Choudhary, lately Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the chair. About 200 delegates from all parts of India representing all sections of the legal profession were present.

Dr. Gour's Address.

Dr. S. H. Gour, Chairman of the Reception Committee opened the proceedings with a short speech which touched on almost all the grievances of the lawyer class.

Fellow-members of the bar, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this, the first session of the All-India law conference. The idea of inaugurating such a conference must have occurred to a great many of us and judging from all the numerous letters of approval which I have received from all parts of India, I hope that our conference will not end with this session. Conferences are the great order of the day. Members of all professions, trade, and calling, have their periodical meetings for the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of its votaries and I think it is high time that the members of the most learned profession should meet if only to consider whether the demands of their profession do not call for a similar periodical conference. This is all the

more necessary when we and our profession are both attacked both from within and without. Persons who ought to know better denounce our profession as fomenting strife and ourselves as human parasites but nothing can be farther from the truth. The profession of Law has, from the days of Demosthenes and Cicero, attracted some of the best intellects of the age and the service it has rendered and is universally rendering to humanity by protecting both the person and property can never be overestimated. Indeed, the extent of civilization and culture of a nation may be gauged by its lawyers. People in their primitive culture need no lawyers. But as they advance, their minds expand and grow more noble and refined. Their laws multiply and their administration follows a definite course which calls for the presence of lawyers and if the laws of a nation are enshrined in the temple of justice, lawyers are its high priests and are to be regarded and revered by the ^{Great Nation of} ~~the~~ ^{Antiquity} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~present day~~. Even at the present day, the influence of lawyers is felt in every stratum of society and while it is true that lawyers are perhaps the best abused of all mortals it is equally true that lawyers are probably the most indispensable adjunct of their happiness. Take for example our own country. I dread to think what could become of it if our lawyers were to go on a strike. All our public business could be deprived of their best men. Many of them would have to suspend their work while the Courts of Justice would unconsciously deteriorate into so many courts of injustice multiplying crime and unsettling the very foundation of society. I do not wish to labour the subject and the only reason why I have alluded to it, is because in certain recent utterances, both the profession and professors of law have been denounced in terms which I cannot allow to pass unchallenged. This is all the more necessary because as you will see, from the draft resolutions to be submitted for your consideration, there are subjects which deal with improvement in the administration of law, the benefit of which must reach all the classes. Coming to the draft resolutions, the speaker strongly supported Lord Birkenhead's letter which was published in the London Times regarding the reform of the Privy Council. The Privy Council was, in the speaker's opinion, in need of complete overhauling as the majority of cases which were decided there were disposed of in a summary fashion with the reformed council and the general awakening of the people of this country, the speaker urged for the location of the court of ultimate appeal in this country. The expenses and delay of an appeal to a far distant court lead in many cases to thwart justice. In order that the conception of an Empire, involved its completeness in all its respects, he suggested that the Privy Council should be located in India in a convenient centre for the adjudication of all Indian cases. It would reduce expense, minimise delay, and facilitate the disposal of the cases to the satisfaction of the litigants.

Indian High Courts.

Coming to the composition of the Indian High Courts, the speaker criticised the policy of the Government of appointing English Civilians who were not fit to do executive work on the Bench of the High Courts. It was a bad bargain and this Civil Service element should be swept off.

Sinful Parasites.

The speaker deplored the want of co-ordination of the Legal Profession and advocated an establishment of a Council of Legal Education to train students to the degree of Barrister at Law. The speaker concluded his remarks by appealing to his audience to put the conference on a sound footing by appointing an executive of the Conference and carry on its work year after year.

President's Remarks.

The President got up amidst cheers and delivered a short speech which was not intended as a Presidential Address. He suggested that the whole House should go into a committee and discuss the draft resolutions in an informal manner as that assembly was not quite representative in the sense that the delegates were not elected by their various Bar Associations. The speaker strongly criticised those who called them sinful parasites and declared amidst cheers that the lawyers stood for the liberty of the people. It was quite ridiculous to call their institutes as *Satanic*. Where everybody was organising, it was their duty to organise themselves and influence the decision of the councils of the Empire. He suggested that the House should be divided into provincial committees with the office bearers to discuss the questions pertaining to the welfare of the legal profession and meet in a representative gathering of lawyers in Easter next year. After some discussion as to the composition of the committee the conference was adjourned. The provincial committee with Dr. Gour as general secretary will meet to-morrow at Dr. Gour's house to discuss the draft resolutions—(*Special Service*).

All-India Clerks' Conference.

Col. Wedgwood Presides.

This morning Col. Wedgwood presided at the first All-India Clerks' Conference. Attendance was very large and the meeting lasted for two hours. The Hon'ble Mr. Dixit, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates dwelt on the hard lot of the clerks due to the increased cost of living, insufficient wages, Col. Wedgwood in the course of his presidential address urged the value of unity of purpose and class consciousness among all clerks of the country whether under Government or private employment. He said cooperation among all clerks was very essential, and unless they united they would be swamped, and their wages and status driven down by the ever increasing supply of clerks. He had seen that departmental committees which sat to examine the lot of clerks and postal service had taken a one sided view of the position. This was true of every country. It was just asking wolves to hold a royal Commission as to how far the sheep should be sheared. The Government replied on 45 per cent increase in the cost of living while people complained of 300 per cent increase. Now both were exaggerations. In fact no true statistics existed in the country. The remedy lay in the fact that under the reforms, ministers and non-official members should see that a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of introducing Minimum Wages Law to make it illegal to employ a man on less than the minimum salary fixed, however driven that man might be by force of circumstances, and this law should be applicable to all clerks whether under Government employ, or working in Bombay cotton mills or Calcutta export and import offices.

Moreover, whether self-government was granted or not every clerk should have a chance of rapid promotion rising up to the highest post in his particular line. The creation of clerks' organisation would therefore serve threefold purposes. It would keep employers and publicative to their grievances and would secure unanimity and cooperation among their ranks without which no redress of grievances could be secured. There were two ways to fight for their rights, one was the use of political weapon. They should see that every member who was elected to the Council pledged to support them. As voters, they should be masters of their representatives. The second way was through perfect union and solidarity among their own ranks, their union should have the widest possible scope so as to include various interests. Among clerks there should be strike funds, funeral funds, sickness fund, accident fund, and some such other items so as to bring within the fold of Their union every member of their class so that even a solitary clerk in an office might realise that he belonged to one great body of workers who would help him through thick and thin. It was this class consciousness and self-respect which was the chief virtue of trade and other Labour Unions. Strikes should not be launched unless the financial position was strong and at least strike decision should be arrived at by two third majority. The nationalist movement that was on foot in the country should tackle all labour problems. If the Congress did not take up the question of the grievances of the Agricultural classes, Mill workers, Clerks, and other labourers and attained Swaraj, that would hardly be of much value to the teeming millions of India.—A.P.

యావ ద్భారత విలేఖకుల నభ.

కలనల్ వాణ్ని పుకారెను అర్హులరేంద

సామాన్య వాక్య మగుట

ప్రతిభా కథామృతము పోతా వాగ్మరమునందు చరితము.

అనేకమంది (క్రిస్టియన్లు) సభను వచ్చి రూపిరి. నన్నాన
సంఘాద్వైతంబును కొన్నివేలవారు విలేఖరుల కమ్మయియును
చూర్చి చూటాసేరి.

కలనలు విడిచుదు గారు.

ఆధ్యక్షులును కలువల పోటీలనుగా, రిజుల్ట్ చూపిరి.—

ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయములును, ఇరగ కార్యాలయములు
లందుకాని పనిలేమునిలేఖకు బంధువు విశవక్యము గలవారై
ప్రకర్తించవలెను. విలేఖకోర్కొగమున కర్తులైనవారనోము
వారలెదరు, కావున వారి హక్కులను కాపాడుకొనుటకై
విశవక్యము గలవారై యుండువలెను. జీతములను పాపిం
చుటకు నిలవాల నిచ్చుటకై అప్పుదప్పును సంఘములు
పూచిపెట్టవలెను. అందును ఇట్టి సంఘముల నట్టి
లాభము లేదు. వస్తువుల విలువ లెదులు అధికమైనది. కనీసపు
జీతము నిర్ణయించు దట్లు నిర్ణయము గావించుట ముఖ్యము.
ప్రభుత్వో బోధకులుగాని, ఇరగకంపెనీలయందు బోధకు
లుగాని, నిర్ణయించువారే జీతమివ్వవలెను. ప్రతివిలేఖకు
నగును గొప్పజిల్లొగకు పొంద సాగరములు బంధవలెను.

మీ మామమ్మలను స్థాపించు కొనవలయునన్న రంధ్రుల
విధముల ప్రమాత్నించవచ్చును. విలేఖనుల కన్యలుల నివారించ
ప్రమాత్నించెద. మన కొనుగునకు ప్రతినిధులనుండి కాగ్రావము
ప్రయ్యకొనుట మొదటినిధులు. విలేఖనులందఱ విశ్రమకర్మము
గలిగి ప్రవర్తించుటకు పంపివినవలెను. విలేఖనుల సుఖమునందు
కమ్మకట్టినవారికి, మరణించినవారికి, కొనుగునకు, ప్రమాదముల
పొలులయినవారికి, నానాపంతులు ముఖ్యములును
ప్రత్యేకనిధులును స్థాపించవలెను. భుజించుటనున్నగువి
శమయ కట్టమాడదు. కాంగ్రెసునిధివారు మా ప్రకారములందు
వనిచేయువారియొక్కయు, రైతులయొక్కయు, విలేఖనుల
యొక్కయు, ఇతర కార్యకులయొక్కయు ఆభివృద్ధికి నుటలు
పడవలెను.

విశాఖపట్టణ నిర్ద్యాయ సభ.

నమ్మిన నుభవము అనుభవితమే నమ్మిన సంఘమును పేరుతో వారు గానించిన నార్యులు లభ్యము రద్దుచేయుటకు, విశాఖపట్నము విద్యార్థుల సభపేరుచందాను వివాదము లేనందున అసాక్ష్యులంతయు వెంటనే వత్తునంత పెట్టునని ఆశయము నమ్మినసంఘమువారు కోరిరి. రద్దుచేయబడిన విద్యార్థుల సంఘములోని నుభవార్థులు గోసాయి, రామాచారి, వెంకటేశ్వర్లు, చుట్టచెలూరు తమ అక్రమచర్యము పుచ్చుకొని, అత్యంతమగు పరిభ్రమణము విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా విద్యార్థుల సభాధికారసంఘమునకు దోహదము చేసెను.

The Irish Situation.

Carmelite Monastery Raid.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, December 23.

Troops that were about to make a raid on the Carmelite Monastery in Dublin were fired on from the adjacent houses as they approached and officer was wounded. Search of the Monastery revealed six-chambered revolver rifle and the revolver ammunition and two bandoliers. A number of shots were fired at two patrols during the night but there were no casualties.

Dublin Castle Attacks.

The Dublin Castle review of conditions in Ireland states that during the week which ended on December 20th, there was a marked increase in the number of organised armed attacks on the forces of the Crown. Seven Police and two Soldiers were killed and six police and ten soldiers were wounded. Over eight hundred persons have been interned in Dunorm Bay Camp.

Montagu Chelmsford Scheme. Relationship with Native States.

LONDON, December 23.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering the question of carrying out the recommendation of Montagu-Chelmsford report in favour of placing all the important Native states in direct political relations with the Government of India, but the complete proposals of the Government of India had not yet been received. He also stated that he did not know why the Government of Bengal found it necessary to remind the officers of the standing orders in case of the Dyer Ford and not in case of the Jallianwalla Bagh Ford.

Allowances to M. P's.

LONDON, December 24.

The Committee on the salaries of the Members of Commons have reconsidered the recommendation for the allowance of a pound daily during the session in view of the need for economy and recommend that the Members of the House be given first class railway passes and free postage.

Y. M. C. A. At Rome.

LONDON, December 23.

ROME.—Y M C A. is attacked in the decree of the holy office asking the bishops to watch "organisations, which, while professing absolute freedom of thought in religious matters, insult indifference and apostasy to Catholic religion in minds of their adherents." The Decree mentions Y M C A which, it says, is upheld by many Catholics who are ignorant of its real nature. The Decree declares that it corrupts the faith of youths and recalls Canon Law which forbids papers and periodicals of organisations favouring religious rationalism. It requests the bishops to communicate to the Holy See within six months the decisions taken at the regional congresses on the subject.

Pacification of Mesopotamians. Draft Scheme for Reorganisation.

LONDON, December 23.

White paper is issued giving the statement of Sir Percy Cox regarding Mesopotamia. He says that the pacification of the country has made satisfactory progress and it has been possible to declare amnesty in areas recently disturbed on the Middle Euphrates where inhabitants have resumed peaceful vocations. The Council of State has appointed a committee to draft the scheme for the reorganisation of the country to replace the British army of occupation.

New Armenian Government. Proclamation on Soviet Lines.

LONDON, December 23.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The New Armenian Government has issued a proclamation on approved Soviet lines. It declares free possession of all land, forests, and mines, whether private, Church, or State, and annulment of all foreign loans especially the American loan, which it asserts, working classes of Armenia have been toiling to repay. It proceeds to extend the hand of friendship to the Turkish working classes who are likewise fighting to shake off the yoke of the Entente.

Inimical Propaganda in the East. Soviet Government's Reluctance to Discontinue.

LONDON, December 22.

The reluctance of the Soviet Government specifically to undertake to discontinue inimical propaganda in Persia, Afghanistan and India was explained by Mr. Horne in Commons as a real obstacle to the signing of the trade agreement. He pointed out that this propaganda was avowedly directed at upsetting British interests and the agreement could not be signed until an undertaking was given that the British trader would be free to trade with Russia at his own risk if negotiations failed. He believed and hoped that the agreement would be signed because its provisions were likely to bring about peace conditions under which alone the prosperity of trade could be really obtained. Mr. Horne discountenanced the idea that there were many commodities which could be exported from Russia.

Russian Refugees in Constantinople. Outbreak of Cholera.

LONDON, December 23.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Cholera has broken out among the Russian refugees. There were seventy cases one day and thirty deaths.

An Obituary.

LONDON, December 19.

Death of Mr. T. S. Tait, formerly Principal of the Baroda College, is announced.

House of Commons.

Longest Sitting on Record.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, December 23.

The Commons entered upon the longest sitting on record at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the sitting lasting until 1/15 this afternoon. The Opposition raised objections to the Government rushing seventeen pages of the Lords' amendments to the Agricultural Bill. The Debate was dull and the temper was good throughout.

General D'Annunzio's Plans. Italian Regulars' Opposition to the General.

LONDON, December 23.

Times Milan correspondent states that it has now leaked out that General D'Annunzio's plan, just before the Italian Government's declaration of the blockade, was to abandon Fiume to her fat land with all his forces in Dalmatia to incite population to attack Jugo-Slav troops and thus to create such a grave incident as to destroy the treaty of Rapallo. Two steamers loaded with legionaries had steamed up in the Fiume harbour and he carefully prepared insurrection in Croatia was timed to break out at the same time. In view of all this the Italian Government hastened its ultimatum. General D'Annunzio's army, which is numerically insignificant is opposed by 22000 Italian Regulars and if the blockade is really effective, General D'Annunzio should not be able to hold out long.

Cabinet Committee on Finance.

LONDON, December 23.

The Daily Mail says, that Mr. Lloyd George has taken the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Committee on finance. It adds, that the estimates submitted by the Army and Navy for the coming financial year have been returned with instructions that they must be reduced by half.

The Viceregal Gadi. Times' Inferences Again.

LONDON, December 23.

The Times says, the delay in the appointment of the new Viceroy of India is causing widespread comment in political circles. The appointment of Lord Willingdon which some weeks ago was regarded as a foregone conclusion, is now believed to be improbable. Efforts have recently been made but hitherto without success to induce Mr. Chamberlain to accept. It is understood that Mr. Montagu's partisans are pressing his candidature upon the Government. Despite serious objections to the appointment of a Secretary of State, it is understood that these efforts are meeting with less opposition than when Mr. Montagu's candidature was first canvassed.

Mr. Basu Figures in London Times. Theory of "National Suicide."

LONDON, December 23.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, writing to the Times declares that the view that Non-co-operators are aiming at National Suicide, has been shared by all who have worked for India during the last thirty years, including the late Messrs. Gokhale and Tilak. The Demerits of the Government of India Act 1919 are only matters of detail. Time will soon rectify and adjust them while Indians have been given machinery which, if properly handled, will make Indians irresistible.

Alluding to the non-co-operative attitude of certain Indian merchants in Bombay he asks where they would be if there were no Railways which have brought them raw materials and Mercantile Marine supported by Navy, which has distributed their goods. He declares that it is at well to remember what Indians owe England. British Government for the first time has united different parts of India. In the Legislative Assembly in future, the best minds of India will work together for common purpose to lay the foundations of a lasting administration, because resting on the will of united India, true course for Indians lies in co-operating with England and drawing upon England's immense reservoir of power not in cutting adrift to anarchy and ruin.

He appeals to Indians to look before they jump while Englishmen must understand that days of domination have gone and that if they persist in their attitude of superiority and aloofness, great trouble is ahead for all concerned.

(Associated Press.)

Poona Liberals' Meekness.

POONA, December 25.

At an emergency meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha held last evening with the Hon'ble Prof. Kale in the chair, the Nagpur moderates appeal to the liberals all over the country to attend the Nagpur Congress was considered and a statement setting forth the reasons why the Liberals have decided to abstain from going to Nagpur has been issued. It mentions the difficulty of securing a hearing for counsels of moderation in the Congress in view of the scenes at recent public meetings, where even Nationalist leaders were hooded and hissed. The statement proceeds:—Nationalist papers like the Kesari have characterised the presence of moderates in the Congress as an impediment in their path and it is but fair that the Nationalists should be given a fair field to fight it out with the followers of Mr. Gandhi. If the advice of the Nagpur moderates is followed, the Liberals will only lose the opportunity provided by the Madras session of their federation to express their opinion on questions of the most vital interest affecting the country.

Rally to the Madras Meeting. Ministership Awards.

A number of liberal delegates to the Liberal Federation in Madras have already left and many more are leaving to-morrow. These include Messrs Paranjpye and Kamar, the Hon'ble Prof. Kale, Professors Gune, Joshi Kanitkar and Joag and Mr. Gadgil. It is understood that Mr. Paranjpye will be one of the Ministers under the new scheme of reforms. Messrs C. V. Mehta and Gulam Hussain are also understood to have been offered Ministerships.

Prorogation of Parliament.

King Emperor's Speech.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, December 24.

H. M. King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, referring to foreign relations said, situation in Greece will require the earnest attention of the Government who in conjunction with the Allies will endeavour to reach the solution compatible with joint responsibilities. His Majesty trusts that trade will shortly recommence with Russia and that this will lead to an era of peace. It is most important however that Poland and her neighbours should compose their political differences and devote their undivided energies to producing internal stability and economic reconstruction.

Acceptance of Mandates.

Referring to the acceptance of Mandates for Mesopotamia, Palestine, German Southwest Africa and German possessions in the Pacific, the speech said, it will be high task of all my Governments to superintend and assist development of these countries according to their varying degrees of advancement of benefit of the inhabitants and the general welfare of the mankind.

Harmony and Goodwill between Nations.

Reception to Prince of Wales in Australia.

With regard to the League of Nations, His Majesty expresses the earnest hope that spirit of harmony and goodwill between nations manifested at the Assembly is an augury of value of the League as a force for conciliation and peace throughout the world. Referring to the return of the Prince of Wales from Australasia and West Indies, the King expresses liveliest gratification at the enthusiastic affection with which the Prince was everywhere received. He is confident that the Prince has done much to strengthen mutual sympathy and trust cementing the Empire.

Expenditure from War.

With regard to the expenditure arising from the war, His Majesty says, that difficulties common to the whole world have nowhere been so successful as in Britain.

Government of Ireland Act Fruit of over 30 years' Ceaseless Controversy.

His Majesty referring to Ireland hopes that the new Government of Ireland Act, the fruit of over thirty years, ceaseless controversy will finally bring unity and friendship between all the peoples of the Kingdom.

Unemployment in Britain.

The Government is carefully and anxiously considering the question of Naval strength as affected by the latest developments in Naval warfare. His Majesty is glad to believe that difficulties which beset the people in wartime especially in industrial affairs are giving place to better general understanding of the problems of industry and better relations between the employers and the employed. The darkest cloud on the horizon, growing unemployment springs less from internal causes than the contraction of export trade due to the poverty of other nations and their inability to secure credits for purpose of placing orders in Great Britain. These conditions equally affect other nations. Ministers will continue their unremitting attention with a view to mitigating hardships of unemployment. As a direct consequence of depression, His Majesty's hope that the ex-service men and especially disabled men would have been accorded into civil employment has been disappointed. The Government has spared no efforts to secure men's resettlement but it has become more than ever necessary that its efforts should be supplemented by active aid and co-operation of the people.

The Duke of Connaught.

H. M'S Hopes.

Measures required to bring into operation the Government of India Act have been taken and the new constitution will be in general effect within a few days. It is a matter of great regret to me that the Prince of Wales will not be able to inaugurate the new Councils but the Duke of Connaught is now on the way to fulfil that duty and I am confident that the people of India to whom he is well known as having filled high office of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay will accept His Royal Highness' visit on my behalf as proof of my earnest and unwavering hope that their legislators will so fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to them as to bring increased prosperity and contentment to all my subjects in India.

Bolshevik Propaganda in France. Vote of Confidence in Government

LONDON, December 23.

PARIS.—The Chamber debated the interpellation of the Government's attitude towards the Bolshevik propaganda which some Deputies declared, was widespread in France. The Premier, winding up the debate said, that it was the Government's desire to pursue the work of National Reconstruction in peace and it would defend France against the propaganda of Social Dissolution. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 300 votes to 230.

Non-Co-operation Notes.

Mr. Chand Karan Sarda of Ajmer has returned the degrees of B. A., M. A., and L. L. B. of the Allahabad University as they are, "unmistakable and humiliating badges of slavery which no Indian should willingly accept."

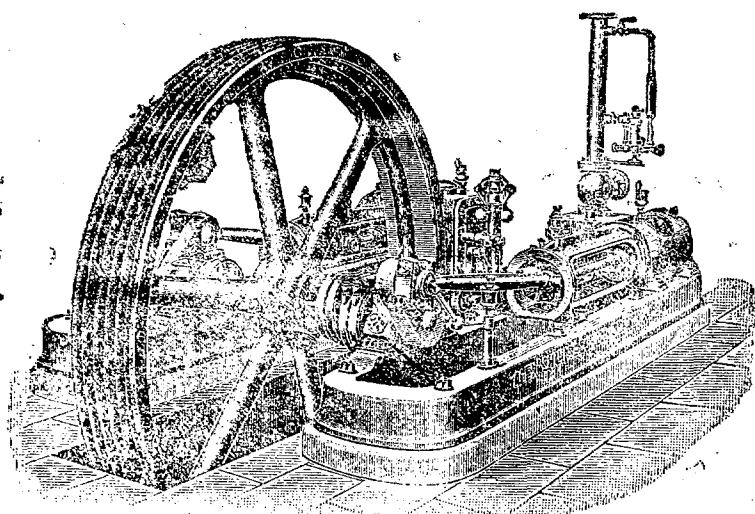
Three students of the senior B. A. class of the Government Arts College Rajahmundry, have withdrawn.

Mr. B. Tarlok Singh, 4th Mule Corps, Sialkot has resigned in compliance with the Non-co-operation resolution passed in the Sikh League.

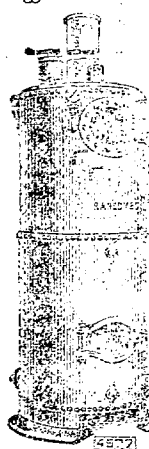
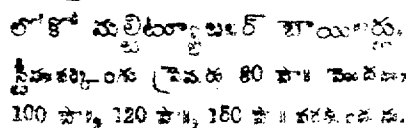
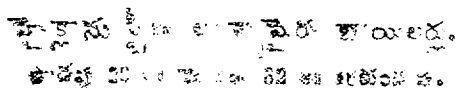
Mr. Ismail Hosain B. A. Asst. Teacher, S.M.H. School, Agra has tendered his resignation, as the Manager of the School has refused to stop Government aid.

212, పోస్టుబాక్సు, మద్రాసు

ఎంజనీర్లు, మెషినరీ ఇంజనీర్లు, 9 మెరయిన్ పీడి, బొంబాయి.



అంశం ౨౦ కార్మిక్ బాధితులు.



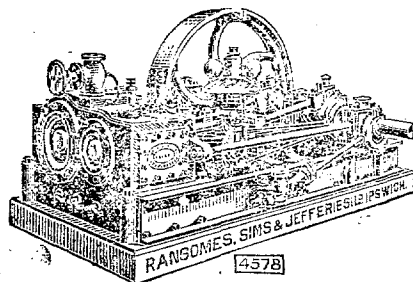
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వర్జీల్ గ్రాయ్లర్స్.

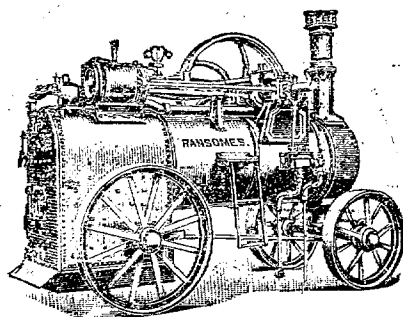
80 వర్జీల్ గ్రాయ్లర్స్

అన్ని రకముల పంపిణీలు చేయిరీతిఁ
కాగట్లు, కృతసాయ సంధిమైన కొరములు
కరకన్ నూనె వడగుడు అందుల ఎంచెట్లు
ఎలక్ట్రిక్ లైట్లొందు (ప్లాన్టు) కొరములు
లేరులు వర్కుయేపు కొరములు
పీటా పుట్టిండ్లు, కష్టింగులు, వేడెట్లన్న
రాట్ విరన్ అందు కాన్పు విరన్ పుట్టిం.
కగండా అన్ని రకముల సాయములు.

(కానీ ఈ పాఠ్య మొననుండి పోల్గొంటున్నది.)



హృస్వీదుకాంపాండు ఎంజి.నల్లు.



పోర్టు బల్ స్టీము ఎంజినులు,
 సింసిల్ " సింగిల్, డబుల్ సిబిండర్లు గలవి.
 స్టీము ప్రెసురు 120 పౌండులు గలవి.
 కాంపాండు— ప్రో, లో ప్రెసుర్ సిలిండర్లు,
 స్టీము ప్రెసురు 150 పౌండులు గలవి.

తెనాలి (శ్రీశైలజిల్లా)లో యందు ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభు ఇంపీరింగు కంపెనీ ప్రొప్రైటరు గారైన
మానేషర్లు బాపనయ్యగారికైనను వ్రాయవలెను.

అమృతాంజనందీపో, } 109, ప్రేరిరోడ్డు, బాంబాయి,
6, తంబుశెట్టి వీధి, మదరాసు.

